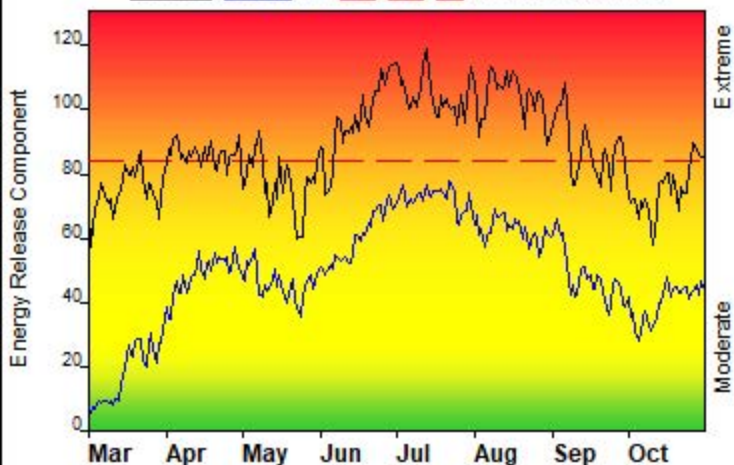


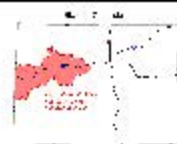
FIRE DANGER -- UCR Low Elevation FDRA

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 21 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ West Central Colorado
- ◆ NWS Zones 203 and 208
- ◆ Rifle, Demare, Pine Ridge
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2020

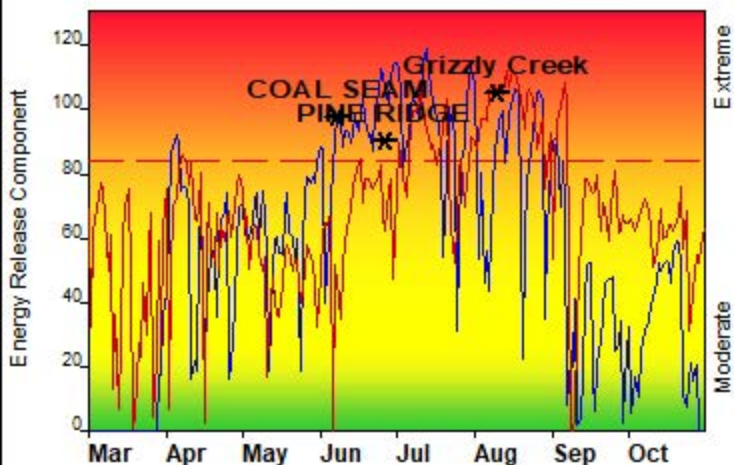
Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (5142 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 5142 days from 2000 - 2020 had an Energy Release Component above 84

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

- Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 15%,
 - Temperature over 85, Energy Release Component over 80

Years to Remember: 2002 2020



Fuel Model: X - Brush (2016)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

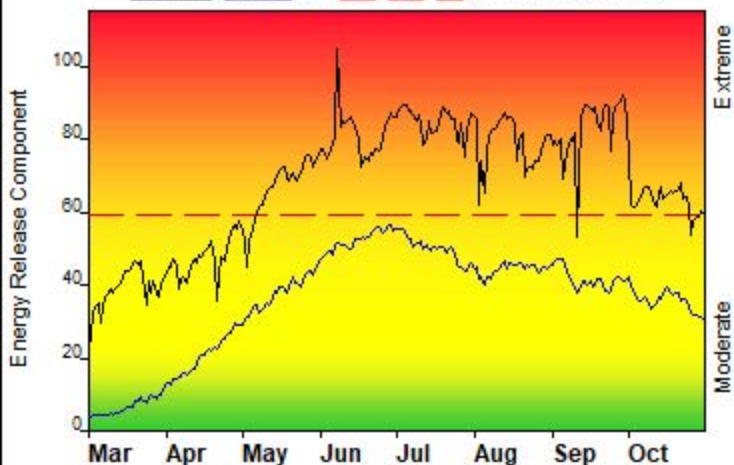
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Fires in the lower elevations of the UCR are very responsive to changes in RH, wind and slope. Each of which can trigger rapid spread rates in these fuels. Winds above 10 mph will aid fast rates of spread. Conversely RH's above 40% will limit fire spread in sage/grass. Dense PJ stands can support active crown fire but usually require wind of 15 mph or steep slopes.

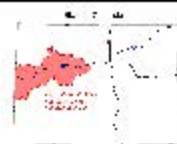
FIRE DANGER -- UCR Middle Elevation FDR

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 21 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ West Central Colorado
- ◆ NWS Zones 203 and 208
- ◆ Crown, Gypsum, Dominguez
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2020

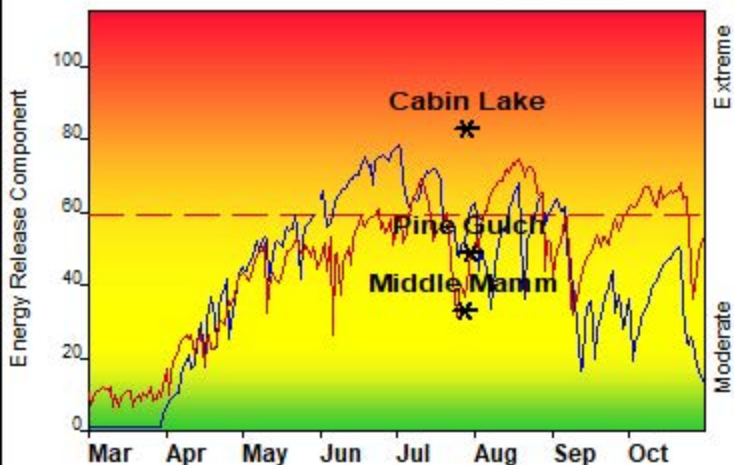
Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (5141 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 5141 days from 2000 - 2020 had an Energy Release Component above 59

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

- Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 15%,
 - Temperature over 80, Energy Release Component over 50

Years to Remember: 2002 2020



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (2016)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

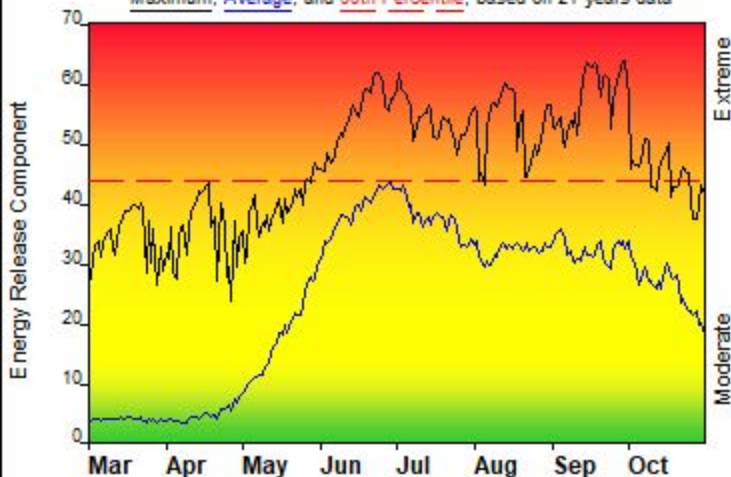
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Aspen and various shrubs such as snowberry generally act as barriers to fire spread during most of the year, they can support fire during early spring, late fall, or in periods of severe drought. Oak tends to display a threshold affect. Fire behavior will remain somewhat sedated and then suddenly increase in intensity after burning conditions hit peak periods. The Coal Seam Fire (2002) grew rapidly in drought conditions, 40 mph winds pushed 15 foot flames through Gamble oak even though LFMC was still 180%.

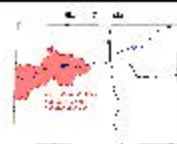
FIRE DANGER -- UCR High Elevation FDRA

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 21 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ West Central Colorado
- ◆ NWS Zones 206
- ◆ Deep Creek, Dowd, Soda
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2020

Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (4844 observations)

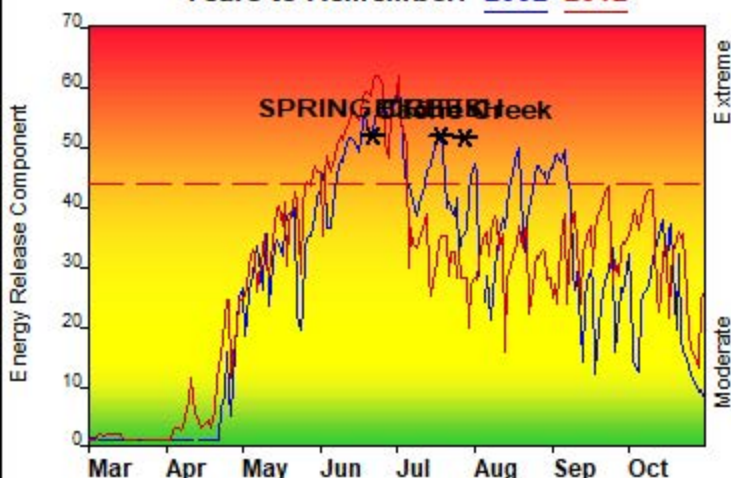
90th Percentile -- 10% of the 4844 days from 2000 - 2020 had an Energy Release Component above 44

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:

- 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,
- Temperature over 75, Energy Release Component over 40

Years to Remember: 2002 2012



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (2016)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

High Elevation fires usually spread by creeping surface fires, passive torching, and short-range spotting. They are usually controllable under moderate conditions. During more extreme conditions, resulting from extended drought, wind and/or slope can support extreme fire behavior with active crown fire and long range spotting. Extreme spread rates are usually related to high wind, such as the 7,000 acre run on the Big Fish Fire in August 2002 caused by a cold frontal passage with winds over 30 mph. The heavy dead/down fuels in these stands can also create fires that exhibit plume-dominated fire behavior that results in extreme, erratic, fuel-driven fire spread.